# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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## U.S. TOBACCO EXPORTS INCREASE IN MARCH

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in March totaled 28.7 million pounds--up 3.6 percent from March 1960.

The value of March 1961 exports was $21.7 million, compared with $20.3 million for the same month a year ago.

Gains were made this year in burley, Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, Virginia fire-cured, Maryland, and cigar leaf. Flue-cured was down a little from March 1960, and rather substantial drops were recorded for Green River and Black Fat.

For the first 3 months of calendar 1961, exports were down about one percent from the similar period a year ago. But for the first 9 months of fiscal 1961, exports were about 10 percent above those for the corresponding period of fiscal 1960.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports by type, March and January-March 1960 and 1961, with percentage change (Export weight)

| Type | March 1960 | March 1961 | Percent change | January-March 1960 | January-March 1961 | Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | Percent |
| Flue-cured | 22,119 | 21,448 | -3.0 | 57,605 | 54,288 | -5.8 |
| Burley | 1,805 | 2,266 | +25.5 | 7,534 | 7,313 | -2.9 |
| Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn. | 1,146 | 1,412 | +23.2 | 3,630 | 5,125 | +41.2 |
| Va. fire-cured 1/ | 173 | 273 | +57.8 | 1,476 | 1,912 | +29.5 |
| Maryland | 1,226 | 1,295 | +5.6 | 2,287 | 2,527 | +10.5 |
| Green River | 42 | 28 | -33.3 | 538 | 258 | -52.0 |
| One Sucker | 90 | 11 | -87.8 | 174 | 79 | -54.6 |
| Black Fat, etc | 572 | 385 | -32.7 | 1,168 | 1,331 | +14.0 |
| Cigar wrapper | 438 | 833 | +90.2 | 1,131 | 1,469 | +29.9 |
| Cigar binder | 97 | 690 | -- | 250 | 778 | +211.2 |
| Cigar filler | -- | 19 | -- | 27 | 29 | +7.4 |
| Other | 46 | 80 | +73.9 | 458 | 728 | +59.0 |
| Total | 27,754 | 28,740 | +3.6 | 76,278 | 75,837 | -.6 |
| | Million dollars | Million dollars | Percent | Million dollars | Million dollars | Percent |
| Declared value | 20.3 | 21.7 | +6.9 | 56.7 | 56.5 | -.4 |

1/ Includes sun-cured. Bureau of the Census.

U.S. exports of tobacco products in March were valued at $9.5 million--up 23.4 percent from March 1960. Exports of cigarettes, at 1,920 million pieces, were up 22.1 percent; smoking tobacco in packages, 33.8; smoking tobacco in bulk, 1.9. Exports of cigars and cheroots were little more than half the quantity shipped in March 1960.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U.S. exports, March and January-March 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

| Products and value | March | | Percent change | January-March | | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1960 | 1961 | | 1960 | 1961 | |
| Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces) | 2,154 | 1,223 | -43.2 | 5,398 | 3,541 | -34.4 |
| Cigarettes (million pieces) | 1,573 | 1,920 | +22.1 | 4,505 | 5,259 | +16.7 |
| Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds) | 71 | 58 | -18.3 | 261 | 215 | -17.6 |
| Smoking tobacco in pkgs. (1,000 pounds) | 65 | 87 | +33.8 | 171 | 227 | +32.7 |
| Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds) | 745 | 759 | +1.9 | 1,981 | 1,511 | -23.7 |
| Total declared value (million dollars) | 7.7 | 9.5 | +23.4 | 21.9 | 25.2 | +15.1 |

Bureau of the Census.

## IMPORTED CIGARETTES SELL WELL IN JAPAN

Imported cigarettes and other tobacco products enjoyed the enthusiastic approval of Japanese smokers in 1960.

Prior to October 1960, imported tobacco products could be purchased only at leading department stores, tourist hotels, and airports. Thereafter, the Japan Monopoly Corporation provided supplies for sale at nearly 1,000 retail outlets in major cities.

Cigarette imports in 1960 totaled 694 million pieces, of which the United States supplied 534 million. Most of the remainder came from the Ryukyu Islands, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. Most of these cigarettes have already been sold, and considerable quantities will probably be imported during the remainder of 1961.

Other tobacco product purchases from the United States in 1960 included about 300,000 cigars and nearly 40,000 pounds of packaged smoking tobacco.

## WEST GERMANY'S TOBACCO IMPORTS RISE AGAIN

West German duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960 totaled 192.8 million pounds--up 8.3 percent from 1959.

Imports of U.S. leaf were 62.2 million pounds last year, compared with 59.1 million in 1959. The U.S. share of the market was 32.3 percent in 1960, compared with 33.2 in 1959, and 36.4 in 1958.

Increased purchases were recorded last year from producing areas competing with the United States. The Rhodesias-Nyasaland and Italy, especially, enjoyed good gains in the West German tobacco market. Combined duty-paid takings from these 2 countries were 28.4 million pounds, compared with 20.1 million in 1959. Japan also entered the West German market more strongly in 1960, supplying 5.2 million pounds (mainly burley), against 4.1 million in 1959. Imports from Greece were about the same as in 1959; takings from Turkey were down a little.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: West Germany, duty-paid imports, by country of origin, 1958-60

| Country of origin | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| United States | 62,376 | 59,144 | 62,194 |
| Greece | 38,309 | 35,524 | 35,823 |
| Rhodesias-Nyasaland | 4,531 | 11,113 | 14,873 |
| Italy | 6,178 | 8,950 | 13,520 |
| Turkey | 15,449 | 12,555 | 11,929 |
| Indonesia | 6,454 | 7,576 | 9,207 |
| Brazil | 8,762 | 8,588 | 8,931 |
| Bulgaria | 4,296 | 5,588 | 5,934 |
| Colombia | 6,404 | 6,419 | 5,453 |
| Japan | 1,788 | 4,096 | 5,227 |
| Dominican Republic | 4,563 | 4,907 | 3,392 |
| Thailand | 1,733 | 2,089 | 2,241 |
| Yugoslavia | 1,724 | 1,123 | 1,563 |
| Cuba | 2,035 | 2,392 | 1,559 |
| Canada | 2,583 | 2,589 | 1,554 |
| Others | 4,219 | 5,422 | 9,448 |
| Total | 171,404 | 178,075 | 192,848 |

Der Aussenhandels der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Wiesbaden).

## IRISH TOBACCO CONSUMPTION REMAINS STABLE

Irish smokers bought tobacco products in 1960 in about the same volume as 1959.

Cigarette sales last year are estimated at 10.4 million pounds--virtually the same as in 1959; sales of pipe tobacco, at nearly 1.8 million pounds, snuff at 75,000 pounds, and cigars at 22,000, likewise were at about the same levels as in 1959.

## BRAZILIAN MISSION DEPARTS FOR SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES

Brazil would like to increase its trade with Eastern Europe.

A delegation that included a special emissary of President Quadros recently left Brazil to (1) promote trade with Soviet bloc countries and (2) establish legations in Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

The group, which also included diplomatic officials, Petrobras experts, and representatives of the Brazilian Coffee Institute and private enterprise, will also visit Yugoslavia, Albania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

## U.S. COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS DOWN 7 PERCENT

U.S. coarse grain exports from July 1960 through March 1961 were 8.1 million tons--7 percent under the 8.7 million shipped in the same period a year earlier.

Corn exports were up but oats, barley, and sorghums dropped. Corn shipments totaled 4.7 million tons--up 14 percent from the 4.1 million of 1959-60. Increased exports to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands largely account for the increase.

Exports of oats totaled 327,000 tons--down 35 percent from the 506,000 tons a year earlier. Major markets in Western Europe took less than a year ago, particularly West Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and Denmark. The Netherlands received 75 percent of total shipments.

Barley exports of 1.4 million tons were down 14 percent from last year, largely because of decreased shipments to Japan, the United Kingdom, Norway, and West Germany.

Sorghum exports of 1.7 million tons were down 14 percent from the 2.0 million of 1959-60. Shipments were lower to West Germany, Belgium, Norway, and Denmark; higher to the United Kingdom and Japan; and about the same to the Netherlands.

FEED GRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-March 1959-60 and July-March 1960-61

| Country of destination | Corn 1/ | Oats | Barley | Sorghums | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Metric tons | Metric tons | Metric tons | Metric tons | Metric tons |
| July-March 1959-60: | | | | | |
| Canada | 391,508 | 30 | 1,263 | 1,233 | 394,034 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 63,474 | 3,526 | 118,299 | 11,584 | 196,883 |
| Austria | 199,169 | 5,177 | 56,566 | 5,556 | 266,468 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 266,102 | 30,832 | 130,089 | 457,843 | 884,866 |
| Denmark | 45,199 | 13,267 | 177,592 | 192,756 | 428,814 |
| France | 16,355 | — | — | — | 16,355 |
| West Germany | 331,385 | 134,329 | 372,994 | 204,495 | 1,043,203 |
| Greece | 32,229 | -- | 26,860 | 2,134 | 61,223 |
| Ireland | 53,923 | 508 | 13,792 | 2,032 | 70,255 |
| Italy | 34,903 | 3,785 | 31,220 | 84 | 69,992 |
| Netherlands | 677,592 | 267,352 | 391,235 | 480,643 | 1,816,822 |
| Norway | 49,999 | -- | 14,301 | 89,618 | 153,918 |
| Poland | 47,874 | — | 347,546 | 60,990 | 456,410 |
| Spain | 33,699 | — | 65,272 | — | 98,971 |
| Sweden | 16,256 | 26,584 | 1,856 | 33,136 | 77,832 |
| Switzerland | 20,602 | 18,791 | 28,857 | 1,431 | 69,681 |
| United Kingdom | 1,428,223 | 2,032 | 67,174 | 266,702 | 1,764,131 |
| Other Europe | 27,943 | 156 | 2,763 | — | 30,862 |
| India | 59,983 | — | — | -- | 59,983 |
| Israel | 49,563 | 17 | 27,434 | 128,771 | 205,785 |
| Japan | 148,666 | -- | 58,069 | -- | 206,735 |
| Other Asia and Oceania | 57,443 | 77 | 121,459 | — | 178,979 |
| Egypt | 49,943 | -- | 5,750 | 9,893 | 65,586 |
| Other Africa | 8,807 | -- | 25,325 | 41,974 | 76,106 |
| Total | 4,110,839 | 506,463 | 2,085,716 | 1,990,876 | 8,693,894 |
| July-March 1960-61: | | | | | |
| Canada | 498,020 | — | 13,498 | 14,307 | 525,825 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 78,028 | 2,339 | 34,628 | 17,657 | 132,652 |
| Austria | 138,635 | 3,476 | 65,739 | 11,081 | 218,931 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 343,503 | 32,314 | 71,929 | 329,812 | 777,558 |
| Denmark | 11,623 | 1,267 | 44,290 | 31,697 | 88,877 |
| France | 3,741 | — | — | 1,131 | 4,872 |
| West Germany | 258,721 | 15,276 | 138,297 | 68,628 | 480,922 |
| Greece | 93,321 | -- | 49,744 | 4,399 | 147,464 |
| Ireland | 60,404 | — | 1,524 | -- | 61,928 |
| Italy | 64,983 | 7,875 | 47,333 | 17,357 | 137,548 |
| Netherlands | 824,764 | 245,970 | 184,051 | 481,357 | 1,736,142 |
| Norway | 40,517 | — | 508 | 43,966 | 84,991 |
| Poland | 49,797 | -- | 244,323 | 87,199 | 381,319 |
| Spain | 89,634 | — | 135,047 | 159 | 224,840 |
| Sweden | 2,180 | 1,040 | 2,754 | 6,723 | 12,697 |
| Switzerland | 8,300 | 17,412 | 14,974 | 8,061 | 48,747 |
| United Kingdom | 1,487,425 | -- | 6,293 | 276,184 | 1,769,902 |
| Other Europe | 21,193 | 14 | 4,537 | 197 | 25,941 |
| India | 78,833 | — | -- | 53,246 | 132,079 |
| Israel | 96,072 | — | 37,087 | 147,654 | 280,813 |
| Japan | 318,951 | — | — | 86,463 | 405,414 |
| Other Asia and Oceania | 34,794 | 45 | 222,347 | 12,056 | 269,242 |
| Egypt | 39,775 | -- | -- | -- | 39,775 |
| Other Africa | 41,822 | -- | 37,955 | 5,056 | 84,833 |
| Total | 4,685,036 | 327,028 | 1,356,858 | 1,704,390 | 8,073,312 |

1/ Includes seed except sweet corn and exports for relief or charity.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

## NEW ROADS WILL INCREASE AUSTRALIAN BEEF EXPORTS

The Australian Government will encourage and assist development projects essential to the expansion of exports when such undertakings are beyond the financial resources of a single state.

John McEwen, Minister of Trade, announced recently that increased emphasis would be placed on a long-range program for more transportation facilities. According to official estimates, new highway construction in the northern areas of Australia could result, within a few years, in an annual increase of exports of about £A17.5 million ($39 million).

The new cooperative venture between the Commonwealth and State Governments should result in large-scale expansion of transportation facilities for beef, cattle, coal, steel, and other minerals.

For years, one of the major problems confronting the Commonwealth and the Queensland Governments has been the difficulty in moving beef cattle from the Northern Territory and western Queensland to the coastal regions of South Australia and eastern Queensland for fattening and slaughter. Recently, some cattle have been moved by trucks to railheads and then to slaughter and packinghouse areas, but by far the largest number have been driven overland. The latter method is expensive because of (1) increased labor costs and (2) loss of weight by the animals. As a result, most cattle driven long distances must be marketed as "stores" and refattened for slaughter.

Since 1947, Australia has been making economic studies of the movement of cattle by rail and road and shipment of beef by air. Much of the data will be used as a basis for future planning and actual projects.

## THAI CORN EXPORTS DOUBLE IN 1960

Thailand exported 515,000 metric tons of corn in 1960--more than double 1959 shipments--and became one of the major exporters of this commodity last year.

An average of 25,000 tons was exported annually from 1950 through 1954, but 20 times that amount was shipped in 1960. An ever-increasing demand from Japan has been the principal factor in the export picture and on this depends the size of Thailand's future corn exports.

Japan was the chief market in 1960, taking 411,000 tons--about 80 percent of the total. Other markets for Thai corn were Singapore (35,000 tons), Malaya (13,000), and Hong Kong (11,000). The United Kingdom became a market in 1960 for the first time, taking 30,000 tons.

Production is expected to be larger in 1961, and a further increase in exports is in prospect because almost all of the outturn is exported.

## NEW PIERS AND A GRAIN ELEVATOR TO BE BUILT IN ROTTERDAM

Within the next $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, Rotterdam will build in its harbor 5 new piers--totaling 2,770 feet in length--for use of the grain trade.

One pier, designed for use of seagoing vessels of up to 50,000 metric tons, will be 1,394 feet in length. The other 4, built especially for lighters and coastal vessels, will each be 344 feet long.

The Graan Silo Maatschappij N.V. and the Graan Elevator Maatschappij N.V., which handle the bulk of the grain transshipment and storage business of Rotterdam, will lease the piers from the city.

Graan Silo Maatschappij will build a new grain silo with a capacity of about 60,000 tons. This will increase the company's grain storage capacity in Rotterdam to about 155,000 tons and that of the entire port to about 250,000.

Graan Elevator Maatschappij will build 4 new shore-based traveling elevators--each with a capacity of about 400 tons per hour--alongside the new piers. Rotterdam's total capacity to handle grain shipments will be increased to about 9 million tons per year.

## U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS CONTINUE UPWARD

U.S. wheat and flour exports from July 1960 through March 1961 totaled 490 million bushels--about 41 percent ahead of 1959-60.

Most of the increase was in shipments to Europe for dollars and to Asia under the Food-for-Peace Program.

Import requirements for wheat were larger than usual in Italy, due to unfavorable weather and a poor harvest last season. As a result, 33 million bushels of U.S. wheat were imported during July-March 1960-61, compared with 0.5 million the year before. Another 15.6 million bushels were exported to Spain, compared with none in July-March 1959-60. An increase of 6 million bushels was made in shipments to Poland. More than 24 percent of U.S. wheat exports in the first 9 months of 1960-61 went to India, which took 103.3 million bushels, compared with 77.4 million a year earlier. Substantially larger shipments also went to Japan and Pakistan.

Most of the increase in flour exports was in shipments to Syria and Egypt (27.8 million bushels, compared with 14.0 in 1959-60), which took about 35 percent of the total.

Total exports of U.S. wheat and flour during fiscal 1960-61 (July-June) are expected to be substantially above the previous record of 550 million bushels shipped in 1956-57.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U. S. exports by country of destination, July-March 1959-60 and July-March 1960-61

| Country of destination | July-March 1959-60 | | | July-March 1960-61 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | Flour 1/ | Total | Wheat | Flour 1/ | Total |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | | |
| Canada | 964 | 93 | 1,057 | 5,735 | 53 | 5,788 |
| Central America | 1,794 | 2,754 | 4,548 | 2,243 | 2,272 | 4,515 |
| Federation of West Indies | 46 | 1,406 | 1,452 | 320 | 1,870 | 2,190 |
| Cuba | 4,262 | 1,761 | 6,023 | 547 | 1,188 | 1,735 |
| Bolivia | — | 1,502 | 1,502 | — | 2,385 | 2,385 |
| Brazil | 27,586 | 25 | 27,611 | 25,313 | 97 | 25,410 |
| Chile | — | 730 | 730 | 1,200 | 748 | 1,948 |
| Colombia | 815 | 547 | 1,362 | 2,066 | 717 | 2,783 |
| Peru | 3,217 | 229 | 3,446 | 2,603 | 342 | 2,945 |
| Venezuela | 6,628 | 297 | 6,925 | 5,999 | 96 | 6,095 |
| Others | 2,624 | 2,167 | 4,791 | 1,606 | 1,413 | 3,019 |
| Total | 47,936 | 11,511 | 59,447 | 47,632 | 11,181 | 58,813 |
| Europe: | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 2,287 | 14 | 2,301 | 3,830 | 3 | 3,833 |
| Germany, West | 8,510 | 429 | 8,939 | 6,094 | 271 | 6,365 |
| Greece | 128 | 1,694 | 1,822 | 2,626 | 1,605 | 4,231 |
| Italy | 546 | 6,185 | 6,731 | 33,257 | 4,690 | 37,947 |
| Netherlands | 4,766 | 2,823 | 7,589 | 5,049 | 2,470 | 7,519 |
| Norway | 1,657 | 343 | 2,000 | 886 | 310 | 1,196 |
| Poland | 11,454 | 480 | 11,934 | 37,087 | 654 | 37,741 |
| Portugal | 89 | 684 | 773 | 2,857 | 659 | 3,516 |
| Spain | — | 361 | 361 | 15,645 | 228 | 15,873 |
| Switzerland | 800 | — | 800 | 3,161 | — | 3,161 |
| United Kingdom | 15,192 | 543 | 15,735 | 13,936 | 1,314 | 15,250 |
| Yugoslavia | 9,379 | 2,590 | 11,969 | 3,870 | 1,849 | 5,719 |
| Others | 2,946 | 390 | 3,336 | 1,448 | 574 | 2,022 |
| Total | 57,754 | 16,536 | 74,290 | 129,746 | 14,627 | 144,373 |
| Asia: | | | | | | |
| Ceylon | — | 2,563 | 2,563 | — | 3,226 | 3,226 |
| India | 77,433 | 77 | 77,510 | 103,346 | 190 | 103,536 |
| Indonesia | 10 | 3,602 | 3,612 | — | 367 | 367 |
| Iran | — | 142 | 142 | 4,742 | 146 | 4,888 |
| Israel | 5,876 | 130 | 6,006 | 5,516 | 170 | 5,686 |
| Japan | 20,142 | 2,252 | 22,394 | 25,594 | 2,082 | 27,676 |
| Jordan | 1,692 | 647 | 2,339 | 3,004 | 1,925 | 4,929 |
| Korea | 7,846 | 1,345 | 9,191 | 8,853 | 883 | 9,736 |
| Lebanon | 407 | 2,212 | 2,619 | 741 | 600 | 1,341 |
| Pakistan | 17,826 | 227 | 18,053 | 26,665 | 757 | 27,422 |
| Philippines | 915 | 3,416 | 4,331 | 4,798 | 1,075 | 5,873 |
| Saudi Arabia | 46 | 2,102 | 2,148 | 27 | 2,048 | 2,075 |
| Syria | 1,810 | 3 | 1,813 | 5,599 | 5,905 | 11,504 |
| Taiwan (Formosa) | 6,927 | 781 | 7,708 | 7,774 | 1,166 | 8,940 |
| Turkey | 7,805 | 1 | 7,806 | 10,125 | 78 | 10,203 |
| Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia | 2/ | 1,604 | 1,604 | 575 | 2,729 | 3,304 |
| Others | 780 | 1,617 | 2,397 | 2,459 | 1,774 | 4,233 |
| Total | 149,515 | 22,721 | 172,236 | 209,818 | 25,121 | 234,939 |
| Africa: | | | | | | |
| Algeria | — | 108 | 108 | 2,675 | 358 | 3,033 |
| Canary Islands | 1,597 | 4 | 1,601 | 1,328 | 5 | 1,333 |
| Egypt | 17,003 | 14,030 | 31,033 | 14,316 | 21,903 | 36,219 |
| Morocco | 474 | 412 | 886 | 851 | 678 | 1,529 |
| Nigeria | — | 1,664 | 1,664 | — | 1,576 | 1,576 |
| Tunisia | 1,945 | 37 | 1,982 | 4,335 | 63 | 4,398 |
| Union of South Africa | 1,097 | 3 | 1,100 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Others | 1,932 | 2,132 | 4,064 | 2,097 | 1,769 | 3,866 |
| Total | 24,048 | 18,390 | 42,438 | 25,602 | 26,353 | 51,955 |
| Oceania | — | 31 | 31 | — | 31 | 31 |
| World total 3/ | 279,253 | 69,189 | 348,442 | 412,798 | 77,313 | 490,111 |

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of U.S. Department of Commerce.

PHILIPPINES MAY
IMPORT RICE

The Philippine Republic may have to import rice before October.

Although production is increasing every year, the population is gaining at a faster rate. In 1960-61, a harvest of about 3,790,000 metric tons of rough rice was 53,000 tons (35,000 tons milled) more than in 1959-60. Despite this gain, a shortage in some areas will probably develop.

Rice prices in the first quarter of 1961 were sharply above those of a year earlier. The wholesale price of first-class Elonelon, milled, at Manila, advanced steadily from the December average of $9.72 per cwt. The average March price was $10.43, compared with $9.92 and $10.02 in January and February, respectively. In March 1960, the average price of that type was $8.20.

RICE: Philippine average prices, by months, 1959 and 1960

| Month | Rough rice 1/ | | Wholesale 2/ | | Retail 3/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1959 | 1960 | 1959 | 1960 | 1959 | 1960 |
| | Dollars per 100 lb. | Dollars per 100 lb. | Dollars per 100 lb. | Dollars per 100 lb. | Cents per pound | Cents per pound |
| January | 5.08 | 4.03 | 8.98 | 8.10 | 13.4 | 13.3 |
| February | 4.33 | 4.07 | 7.90 | 8.10 | 13.1 | 13.0 |
| March | 4.20 | 4.37 | 7.90 | 8.20 | 12.6 | 12.5 |
| April | 4.18 | 4.72 | 7.90 | 8.81 | 12.3 | 13.5 |
| May | 4.24 | 4.99 | 7.90 | 8.93 | 12.3 | 13.5 |
| June | 4.32 | 5.06 | 7.90 | 9.31 | 12.3 | 14.0 |
| July | 4.33 | 5.31 | 7.90 | 9.31 | 12.3 | 14.4 |
| August | 4.44 | 5.25 | 7.96 | 10.02 | 12.3 | 14.6 |
| September | 4.54 | 5.90 | 8.02 | 10.83 | 12.8 | 14.8 |
| October | 4.54 | 6.00 | 8.10 | 4/ | 13.0 | 14.2 |
| November | 4.54 | 5.42 | 8.10 | 4/ | 13.0 | 14.2 |
| December | 4.34 | 4.99 | 8.10 | 9.72 | 13.0 | 14.2 |

1/ Ordinary common variety, Macan, delivered Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija.
2/ First class Elonelon, Manila. 3/ First class Wagwag, superior grade.
4/ Unquoted.

For rough rice, the average March price was $5.71 per cwt., compared with $4.99 in December, $5.29 in January, and $5.57 in February. The average March retail price of Wagwag, superior grade milled, at 14.0 cents per pound, was slightly lower than 14.2 in December and January, and 14.1 in February.

AUSTRALIA SHIPS BEEF TO U.S.

The City of Melbourne sailed from Australia to the United States on April 14 with 795,000 pounds of frozen beef. About 531,000 pounds will be discharged at New York and 264,000 at Boston. Destinations given indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but the meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

U.S. IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTS DROP IN MARCH

U.S. imports of variety meats, wool, hides and skins, and live cattle in March were lower than a year earlier, while red meat imports were up 34 percent.

Imports of beef and veal in March were 29 percent higher than a year ago, but imports in the first quarter of 1961 were only 4 percent higher than in first quarter of the previous year. Pork imports in March were 41 percent higher than in March 1960. Most of the increase was in canned hams and shoulders. Imports of mutton and lamb rose considerably in March because Australia and New Zealand increased shipments to the United States. However, imports of lamb and mutton in January-March 1961 totaled 4 percent less than a year earlier.

Variety meat imports were 11 percent lower in March than a year ago, while sheep and goat casings declined 31 percent in the same period. Imports of other natural casings continued at higher levels owing to the strong U.S. demand for sausage.

Duitable wool imports were 8 percent higher in March than a year ago because textile mills began manufacture of heavy clothing in preparation for next winter. Duty-free wool imports dropped 22 percent because demand for wool rugs has fallen since the introduction of synthetic fibers and the general slowdown in purchases of new homes.

Hide and skin imports in March were considerably below those of March 1960, ranging from 8 percent lower for sheep and lamb skins to 70 lower for pig skins.

March imports of live cattle were 16 percent below those of the previous March. Mexican cattle shipments to the United States in March were the lowest in several months while Canadian shipments in the same month were about 60 percent below the previous March.

Canadian shipments of slaughter and feeder cattle to the United States in the first 17 weeks of 1961 were 25,835 head--about 63 percent below the same period of 1960. U.S. imports from Mexico, however, have increased because large numbers of lightweight feeder cattle have been shipped to the United States from the drought-stricken areas of northern Mexico.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. imports of selected items, March 1960 and 1961
January-March 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

| Commodity | March 1960 | March 1961 | March Percent change | January-March 1960 | January-March 1961 | January-March Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | Percent |
| Red meats: | | | | | | |
| Fresh, frozen, canned, and cured beef and veal...... | 32,887 | 42,604 | +30 | 105,352 | 110,645 | +5 |
| Other meats 1/............. | 1,835 | 2,085 | +14 | 6,835 | 6,196 | -9 |
| Total beef and veal...... | 34,722 | 44,689 | +29 | 112,187 | 116,841 | +4 |
| Pork....................... | 12,455 | 17,552 | +41 | 41,758 | 59,385 | +42 |
| Mutton..................... | 3,360 | 4,888 | +45 | 10,371 | 9,686 | -7 |
| Lamb....................... | 803 | 1,623 | +102 | 3,785 | 3,866 | +2 |
| Total red meat........... | 51,340 | 68,752 | +34 | 168,101 | 189,778 | +13 |
| Variety meats................ | 180 | 163 | -11 | 448 | 438 | -2 |
| Sausage casings: | | | | | | |
| Sheep and goat............. | 548 | 379 | -31 | 1,327 | 1,035 | -22 |
| Other natural.............. | 790 | 1,124 | +42 | 2,394 | 3,084 | +29 |
| Wool (clean basis): | | | | | | |
| Dutiable................... | 9,180 | 9,878 | +8 | 25,850 | 23,186 | -10 |
| Duty-free.................. | 18,089 | 14,091 | -22 | 43,558 | 40,531 | -7 |
| Total wool............... | 27,269 | 23,969 | -12 | 69,408 | 63,717 | -8 |
| Hides & skins (1,000 pcs.) | | | | | | |
| Cattle and buffalo......... | 83 | 46 | -44 | 153 | 124 | -19 |
| Calf and kip............... | 72 | 51 | -29 | 177 | 190 | +7 |
| Sheep and lamb............. | 5,585 | 5,127 | -8 | 8,853 | 7,706 | -13 |
| Goat and kid............... | 1,530 | 1,338 | -13 | 4,834 | 3,433 | -29 |
| Horse...................... | 36 | 15 | -58 | 115 | 60 | -48 |
| Pig........................ | 81 | 24 | -70 | 227 | 115 | -49 |
| Live cattle (number) 2/...... | 78,077 | 65,366 | -16 | 190,964 | 221,720 | +16 |

1/ Other meat, canned, prepared, or preserved. 2/ Includes cattle for breeding.

U.S. Department of Commerce.

## ARGENTINE CATTLE NUMBERS RISE SHARPLY

Argentine cattle numbers have increased substantially during the past 2 years.

The country's total on June 30, 1960, was estimated at 44.5 million head, compared with 40 million in 1959. A further substantial increase is expected by June 30, 1961.

Numbers were reduced from about 47 million in 1956 to a low of 40 million in 1959 when low profits from cattle encouraged liquidation. The outlook, however, has improved materially. Cattle and meat prices were freed from government control, and the peso was permitted to seek its true value in world markets. As a result, cattle prices in 1959 averaged nearly 3 times higher than in 1957 and rose even more in 1960. Since 1956, prices of crops, although supports on wheat and flaxseed have recently been raised to encourage production.

Beef production should show a progressive increase during 1961 and 1962. Forty-five million cattle on farms can sustain an annual slaughter of more than 10 million head without reducing the breeding herd. Last year's slaughter was little greater than the 8.6 million head of 1959.

Small exports of beef from Argentina have contributed to relatively short supplies and relatively high prices in the world market. U.S. imports from Argentina are almost entirely limited to canned beef and canned beef and gravy because of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in that country. At this time of year cattle slaughter is large.

## SPAIN BUYS MORE U.S. TALLOW

Spanish imports of U.S. tallows and animal greases rose from 10 million pounds in 1959 to 45.7 million in 1960 owing to the liberalization of these commodities on July 30, 1959. Imports in January-February 1961 totaled 13.3 million pounds, with shipments in February the highest in 10 months.

Tallow has rapidly replaced sulphonated vegetable oils as a raw material for soap making. Although tallow production estimates are not reliable, imports in 1960 may have been 2 or 3 times greater than domestic production. Since liberalization, tallow prices in Spain have fluctuated with changes in the world market and now are definitely competitive with other soap stock.

Spain has about 350 renderers, located mainly in Madrid, Barcelona, and other principal cities. Most renderers obtain raw fat from butcher shops and the smaller slaughterhouses. The larger slaughterers are also tallow producers. One of the main slaughterhouses is located at Lugo; another is in Merida.

EGYPT DECREASES
RICE ACREAGE

Egypt's rice acreage is expected to decline about 25 percent in 1961.

Acreage now being planted is estimated at about 500,000 to 550,000 acres, compared with 733,000 in 1960. The reduction is due to the low level of the Nile River this season. Rice area that will be irrigated from the river was allocated by an April 16 decree at 447,000 acres. In addition, between 70,000 and 100,000 acres will be irrigated by water from artesian wells.

Exports from November 1961 through October 1962 are expected to decline sharply--as they did in 1958-59 following the small 1958 crop--and some imports may again be needed.

Milled rice exports in 1960-61 are expected to reach 300,000 metric tons Ending stocks will be less than at the close of 1959-60, but substantially above those at the end of 1958-59.

Exports in the first 5 months (November-March) of the current marketing year approximated 101,100 tons. About 84,900 of milled rice were shipped (in thousand tons) to: Pakistan, 16.9; Cuba, 12.2; Syria, 11.0; Czechoslovakia, 10.6; Lebanon, 7.5; Jordan, 5.9; Greece, 5.1; Libya, 3.7; and others, 12.0.

Of 7,900 tons of cargo rice exports, about 4,400 went to the United Kingdom, 2,000 to Czechoslovakia, and 1,500 to West Germany. Principal destinations of 8,317 tons of broken-rice exports were Austria, West Germany, Japan, and Belgium.

DANISH HOG NUMBERS
REACH NEW PEAK

Danish hogs are increasing beyond espectations.

On April 8, an estimated 6.6 million head were on farms--the largest number ever recorded and 8 percent more than a year earlier. A further increase during the year is expected on the basis of increased sow numbers. Bred sows on hand April 8 totaled 498,000--a gain of 17 percent over a year earlier.

Contributing to the larger hog production is last year's abundant harvest of potatoes and satisfactory hog prices. Large quantities of potatoes are being steam-cooked and made into ensilage for hog feeding.

Commercial hog slaughter during 1961 is now forecast at about 10 million head, compared with 9.2 million in 1960 and an average of 6.3 million from 1951 through 1955.

During the past 2 years, 56 percent of Denmark's pork production has been exported as bacon or Wiltshire sides to the United Kingdom, 27 percent was consumed in Denmark, 14 percent was used in the manufacture of canned meat, and 3 percent was exported to a number of other markets. Last year, Denmark exported 164 million pounds of canned meat; about half was shipped to the United Kingdom and 30 percent to the United States or U.S. military commissaries.

## COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY FACES PROBLEMS IN U.K.

The 1960-61 season is proving to be relatively favorable for the cotton industry in the United Kingdom, despite import problems and some decrease in volume.

Cotton consumption totaled 731,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first 7 months (August-February) of the current season. This figure was 6 percent below the 775,000 bales used in the corresponding period of 1959-60. Mill profits, however, were well above a year earlier, and consumption in the full 1960-61 season is expected to be near last season's figure of 1,305,000 bales. Mill orders have fallen off some in recent weeks, but order books are well filled and mills see no immediate slowdown.

Raw cotton imports during August-February amounted to 696,000 bales--17 percent less than the 841,000 entering in the same months a year earlier. Beginning stocks, however, were substantially larger than in 1959, making only a slight reduction in total supply this season. U.S. cotton is maintaining a substantial share of the U.K. market. Imports of U.S. cotton amounted to 253,000 bales or 36 percent of total August-February imports, compared with 285,000 bales or 34 percent of total imports a year earlier. Largest drops in imports were long-staple cotton from Egypt and medium staples from Mexico and Turkey.

Quantities imported from major sources other than the United States in August-February 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: Sudan 93,000 bales (118,000); Iran 67,000 (55,000); Peru 42,000 (48,000); Nigeria 40,000 (45,000); Mexico 39,000 (86,000); U.S.S.R. 26,000 (21,000); Colombia 25,000 (1,000); Turkey 22,000 (45,000); Brazil 21,000 (24,000); and Aden 11,000 (8,000). Imports from Mexico include transshipments through U.S. ports, estimated at 21,000 bales in 1960-61 and 49,000 in 1959-60.

Total imports this season appear likely to fall considerably below last season's figure of 1,398,000 bales when stocks were being rebuilt. During recent months, a substantial volume of U.S. cotton has been purchased for shipment next August and September, in order to procure current-crop cotton at attractive prices after the higher U.S. export payment rate takes effect August 1. With the deferment of imports and consumption at or near the 1959-60 level, cotton stocks on August 1, are expected to fall somewhat below the 467,000 bales on hand a year earlier.

Prices for U.S. and most foreign growths have risen noticeably in recent months. U.S. cotton remains closely competitive in most cases, as it has throughout this season as well as in 1959-60. Liverpool c.i.f. offering prices on May 4 for specified growths and qualities of upland-type cotton were:

| Country | Quality (U.S. Stds. or equiv) | Shipment period | U.S. cents per pound | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Foreign | U.S. |
| Mexico | M 1-1/16" | Aug-Sept | 29.95 | 28.96 |
| do. | SM 1-1/16" | do. | 30.76 | 29.95 |
| Syria | M 1-1/16" | May | 30.88 | 30.70 |
| Iran | M 1-1/16" | May | 30.30 | 30.70 |
| Greece | SM 1-1/16" | May | 32.63 | 32.04 |
| Pakistan | M 1" | May | 33.09 | 29.60 |
| Uganda | SM 1-3/32" | May | 35.54 | 34.37 |

Cloth imports continue to threaten the prosperity of the U.K. textile industry. Grey cloth arrivals of 596.5 million square yards in 1960 exceeded imports of 460.7 million in 1959 by nearly 30 percent. Imports of other woven cotton fabrics in 1960 were up by nearly 55 million yards or 72 percent from a year earlier, while exports of cotton cloth fell by 6 percent and yarn and thread by 4 percent. Most of the increase in grey goods imports was from India, Pakistan, and Japan. Increased grey goods imports, however, pose less of a threat to the whole industry, because they increase the activity in finishing sections and promote exports of finished cloth.

## AUSTRIAN WHEAT IMPORT NEEDS BELOW LAST YEAR'S

Prospects for another large wheat harvest in Austria this year have reduced import requirements for 1961-62.

Less wheat was used in 1960-61 for milling and livestock than planned, and a surplus of soft wheat is apparently on hand. Owing to limited storage facilities, the carryover at the end of the year should be reduced, and the government is attempting to export 35,000 metric tons to make room for the new crop. Definite information on the destination of the wheat is not yet available. The bulk may go to Yugoslavia, some to Bulgaria, and the balance to Spain and Switzerland.

Austria has traditionally been a large wheat buyer. Imports during 1960-61, however, are estimated to be only about 89,000 tons, compared with 261,000 in the previous year. Exports in 1959-60 were less than 500 tons but are expected to be considerably higher in 1960-61.

PHILIPPINE REGISTERED EXPORTS
OF DESICCATED COCONUT UP IN APRIL

Philippine registered exports of 3,524 short tons of desiccated coconut in April were up about one-fifth from those of March 1961 and of April 1960.

Cumulative January-April shipments were 11,276 tons, a decline of about 15 percent from exports in the first 4 months of 1960. About 95 percent of the total was shipped to the United States.

DESICCATED COCONUT: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination, calendar years 1958-60, April 1960 and 1961, and January-April 1960-61

| Country of destination | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 1/ | April | | January-April | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1960 1/ | 1961 1/ | 1960 1/ | 1961 1/ |
| | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| North America: | | | | | | | |
| United States 2/ | 54,765 | 36,121 | 56,610 | 2,892 | 3,312 | 12,848 | 10,505 |
| Atlantic Coast | (47,339) | (32,976) | (44,115) | ( 2,003) | ( 2,348) | (10,005) | ( 7,620) |
| Pacific Coast | ( 7,364) | ( 3,119) | ( 9,569) | ( 812) | ( 710) | ( 2,327) | ( 1,971) |
| Canada | 621 | 320 | 577 | 57 | 21 | 137 | 3/ 103 |
| Total | 55,386 | 36,441 | 57,187 | 2,949 | 3,333 | 12,985 | 10,608 |
| South America: | | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | 16 | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- | 15 |
| Unspecified | --- | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 16 | --- | 10 | --- | --- | --- | 15 |
| Europe: | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 242 | --- | 43 | --- | --- | --- | 5 |
| Denmark | 22 | --- | 68 | --- | 8 | --- | 20 |
| France | --- | --- | 15 | --- | 6 | --- | 11 |
| Germany, West | 1,901 | --- | 1,878 | --- | --- | --- | 127 |
| Ireland | --- | --- | 10 | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Italy | --- | --- | 180 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | 1,359 | --- | 284 | 15 | 21 | 45 | 21 |
| Norway | --- | --- | 20 | --- | 2 | --- | 5 |
| Spain | --- | --- | 131 | 28 | 55 | 28 | 110 |
| Sweden | --- | --- | 22 | --- | --- | --- | 23 |
| United Kingdom | 255 | --- | 77 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 25 |
| Unspecified | --- | --- | 1,010 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 3,779 | --- | 3,738 | 48 | 94 | 78 | 367 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | |
| Union of South Africa | --- | --- | 56 | --- | --- | --- | 30 |
| Asia: | | | | | | | |
| Japan | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 2 | --- | 5 |
| Oceania: | | | | | | | |
| Australia | --- | --- | 573 | --- | 95 | 2 | 251 |
| New Zealand | --- | 22 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | --- | 22 | 573 | --- | 95 | 2 | 251 |
| Grand total | 59,181 | 36,463 | 61,567 | 2,997 | 3,524 | 13,065 | 11,276 |

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes Gulf Coast, Great Lakes ports, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.
3/ Includes revision to 39 tons in March.

Source: Official Sources - 1958 and 1959, Philippine Trade Sources - 1960 and 1961.

PAKISTAN EXPECTED TO USE
MORE VEGETABLE OILS

Per capita consumption of vegetable oils in Pakistan may exceed 4 pounds in 1961-62 owing to larger imports of U.S. cottonseed and soybean oils under Public Law 480.

This increase would be the first since 1957 in Pakistan's per capita consumption of vegetable oils--the lowest of any Free World country. Pakistanis however, also eat about 3 pounds of animal fat ghee for a total annual per capita consumption of 7 pounds of edible fats and oils.

Domestic vegetable oil production--mostly cottonseed, rape, and mustard--is not expected to change materially from the 140,700 short tons produced in 1960-61. Imports of U.S. soybean and cottonseed oils under Public Law 480 are expected to be up sharply from the 31,000 tons estimated for 1960-61. Imports normally account for one-fifth of Pakistan's vegetable oil supply.

VEGETABLE OILS: Pakistan, supply and distribution, marketing years 1959-60 and 1960-61 1/

| Item | 1959-60 | Estimate 1960-61 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons |
| Supply: | | |
| Opening stocks | 3.4 | 11.2 |
| Production 2/ | 138.4 | 140.7 |
| Imports 3/ | 33.6 | 31.1 |
| Total supply | 175.4 | 183.0 |
| Distribution: | | |
| Consumption | 164.2 | 168.7 |
| Ending stocks | 11.2 | 14.3 |
| Total distribution | 175.4 | 183.0 |
| | Pounds | Pounds |
| Per capita consumption | 3.77 | 3.75 |

1/ The marketing year for rape and mustard seed oils begins April 1; cottonseed oil September 1; and sesame oil October 1. Only negligible quantities of other oils are produced in Pakistan. 2/ Rape and mustard oil usually account for 45 percent of the oil produced; cottonseed oil 45 percent;and sesame oil, 10 percent. 3/ Mostly U.S. cottonseed and soybean oils under Public Law 480.

Compiled from official and other sources.

## ANTARCTIC WHALE OIL OUTPUT RISES

Whale oil production in the 1960-61 Antarctic pelagic season was up 18,000 short tons from the previous year.

Of the 5 countries participating in Antarctic whaling, larger catches were reported this year by Norway, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom reported smaller output. The whale catch and output of oil in the last 2 seasons is as follows:

| | Blue whale units | | Whale oil production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1959-60 | 1960-61 1/ | 1959-60 | 1960-61 1/ |
| | Units | Units | Short tons | Short tons |
| Norway | 4,568 | 5,197 | 109,834 | 124,246 |
| Japan | 5.217 | 5,980 | 103,096 | 111,134 |
| U.S.S.R. | 2,789 | 2/ 2,800 | 63,070 | 2/ 67,150 |
| United Kingdom | 1,900 | 1,455 | 44,315 | 37,958 |
| Netherlands | 1,038 | 1,011 | 26,323 | 24,176 |
| Total | 15,512 | 16,443 | 346,638 | 364,664 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Partially estimated.

Norway continues to be the world's leading producer of whale oil, but Japan is rapidly becoming a close second. In recent years, the U.S.S.R. has greatly expanded whaling operations and in 1959-60 passed the United Kingdom in whale oil output.

Twenty-one expeditions operated during the 1960-61 season--one more than in the previous year. Both Japan and the U.S.S.R. added an expedition, and the United Kingdom dropped one. Total country expeditions were Norway, 8; Japan, 7; U.S.S.R., 3; the United Kingdom, 2; and the Netherlands, 1.

Because the Antarctic pelagic whaling countries could not reach agreement on sharing of the permitted catch, no preseason catch plan was set for the 1960-61 season. The International Whaling Commission requested each country to limit the size of its catch to a level no greater than the previous season. The 1959-60 catch plan, totaling 17,540 blue whale units, was Norway, 5,800; Japan, 5,040; U.S.S.R., 3,000; the United Kingdom, 2,500; and the Netherlands, 1,200.

## INDIA ANNOUNCES SECOND COTTON IMPORT QUOTA

India announced in late April, a global import quota of 160,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of long-staple cotton. Shipments must be made from July through December.

Of the total quantity, 80,000 bales of cotton 1-3/16 inches and above, and 40,000 bales of staple length 1-1/16 inches and above but below 1-3/16 inches will be distributed to mills on the basis of their allocations last season. The remaining 40,000 bales will be distributed under India's export promotion plan.

This is the second import quota announcement of the current Indian cotton season (September-August), bringing the total to about 360,000 bales.

## CHILEAN OILSEED PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO DROP SHARPLY

Chile's 1960-61 production of sunflower seed, rapeseed, and hempseed, at 88,000 short tons, is expected to be down sharply from the record 1959-60 outturn.

This drop is principally due to the cutback in area planted to sunflower seed and a substantial loss in rapeseed plantings from unfavorable weather.

Because of the small oilseed production, Chile, a net importer of edible oil, usually from Argentina and the United States, will need to import a quantity this year substantially larger than the 8,000 tons, refined basis, imported in 1960.

OILSEEDS: Chile, acreage and production, crop years 1958-59 through 1960-61

| Oilseed crop | Area | | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 1/ | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 1/ |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons |
| Sunflower seed | 123.1 | 123.6 | 96.4 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 43.0 |
| Rapeseed | 62.0 | 83.5 | 100.8 | 19.7 | 40.2 | 40.2 |
| Hempseed | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Total | 195.0 | 217.5 | 207.6 | 84.6 | 105.2 | 87.8 |

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Sunflower seed production is expected to be down about 30 percent from 1960 mainly because of reduced plantings. This reduction was due to dissatisfaction of many growers with the new variety of seed supplied by

Compradora de Maravilla S.A. (COMARSA). This trade association of oilseed processors attempted to introduce a seed variety with a relatively low yield of seed but a much higher oil content. Although prices offered contract growers for this new variety in 1960 were slightly higher than prices paid in 1959, per unit returns to growers were lower than with the old variety of seed.

Rapeseed production is expected to approximate last year's outturn. Acreage increased one-fifth from a year earlier, but the crop suffered considerable storm damage in December and January. As with sunflower seed, virtually all of the rapeseed is purchased by COMARSA.

## WEST GERMANY BUYS MORE U.S. FARM PRODUCTS

Shipments of U.S. agricultural commodities to West Germany (including West Berlin) rose nearly one-fifth in 1960--the largest increase since 1957 when cotton imports were unusually high.

In both years, the gains were primarily due to increased shipments of cotton. After U.S. cotton prices became competitive with world prices at the end of 1959, cotton exports climbed sharply, and as a result, West German consumption and inventories rose considerably.

Shipments of coarse grains, soybeans, and oilcakes and meals also increased sharply in 1960 because of heavy demand for commercial feed induced by increasing livestock numbers and a small domestic feed harvest. The advance in deliveries of U.S. coarse grains, however, was more than offset by smaller imports of breadgrains. A bumper West German wheat crop and comparatively large purchases in Canada were responsible for the decline.

Three major commodity groups represented more than three-fifths of the value of 1960 West German imports of U.S. farm products. Included were oilseeds, vegetable oils, and oilseed cakes and meal, 25 percent; grains, 19; and cotton, 19.

Purchases of U.S. poultry also continued to rise, reflecting less restrictive import controls. Deliveries of canned fruits and vegetables and fruit and vegetable juices have remained at practically the same levels since 1957.

## COFFEE EXPORT EARNINGS DROP IN KENYA

Kenya's earnings from coffee exports were down slightly in 1960.

Monetary returns last year were £ 10.26 million ($U.S. 28.73 million), compared with £ 10.58 ($U.S. 29.61 million) in 1959. Earnings from coffee were 29 percent of total export earnings in 1960, while agricultural exports were slightly more than 88 percent of all export returns.

## THAI RICE PRICES SOAR

Thailand's export prices for rice were at a new peak level for the season on May 15.

The price of white milled rice, 100-percent, first-grade, was $6.85 per cwt., compared with $6.79 a week earlier. Prices of other grades, except broken rice, also increased.

Cargo rice sold at $5.70 per cwt., compared with $5.61 on May 8. Rising export prices are attributed to an uptrend in the price of rough rice.

## MEXICO DROPS COCOA PRICE

Mexico decreased its official export price for unfermented cocoa beans on May 9 by 29 percent--from 6.000 pesos per kilo (21.8 U.S. cents per pound) to 4.24 pesos per kilo (15.4 U.S. cents per pound).

Because the 11-percent export tax on this product is calculated on the invoice price or the official price, whichever is higher, this change will permit a reduction in export duties. Most of Mexico's cocoa bean exports fall in the customs category of unfermented beans. As a result, this reduction may increase exports.

## SUEZ OILSEED SHIPMENTS DOWN 18 PERCENT

Oilseed shipments through the Suez Canal from October 1960 through February 1961 were down 18 percent from the same period of 1959-60.

Soybean shipments were only one-third the volume of the previous year, reflecting reduced availabilities from Communist China. The decline more than offset a larger movement of copra through the canal. Peanut shipments were as large as in the previous year while cottonseed increased slightly. Shipments of flaxseed and other oilseeds were down from 1959-60 levels.

Although the movement of soybeans through the canal in January was large, as usual, the volume that moved through in February declined sharply. Moreover, trade sources indicate that March shipments were 28,700 tons (955,000 bushels), which would bring October-March shipments to 209,500 tons (6,980,000 bushels) against 678,000 tons (22,600,000 bushels) in the comparable period of the previous marketing year.

Historically, the movement of oilseeds through the canal is small in the October-December period. From January through April, shipments are usually heaviest and then decline and level off for the balance of the marketing year through September.

(Continued on following page)

OILSEEDS: Suez Canal, shipments by kind, December, January, and February, and October-February, 1959-60 and 1960-61

| Item | December | | January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1959 | 1960 | 1960 | 1961 |
| | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons |
| Soybeans 1/ | 173.0 | 18.7 | 134.5 | 111.3 |
| Copra | 87.1 | 82.7 | 46.3 | 89.3 |
| Peanuts | 6.6 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 13.2 |
| Cottonseed | 3.3 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 8.8 |
| Flaxseed 2/ | 3.3 | --- | 5.5 | 2.2 |
| Others | 22.0 | 25.4 | 29.8 | 30.9 |
| Total | 295.3 | 137.8 | 230.4 | 255.7 |

| Item | February | | October-February | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1960 | 1961 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 |
| | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons |
| Soybeans 1/ | 145.5 | 41.9 | 537.9 | 180.8 |
| Copra | 59.5 | 61.7 | 300.0 | 383.6 |
| Peanuts | 23.1 | 9.9 | 59.5 | 59.5 |
| Cottonseed | 2.2 | 7.7 | 22.0 | 30.9 |
| Flaxseed 2/ | 6.6 | 1.1 | 19.8 | 5.5 |
| Others | 28.7 | 16.5 | 123.5 | 104.7 |
| Total | 265.6 | 138.8 | 1,062.7 | 765.0 |

1/ To convert to bushels, use 33.3 bushels per ton.
2/ To convert to bushels, use 35.7 bushels per ton.

Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo, Egypt).

## CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION UP SLIGHTLY IN 1960-61

Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, totaled 264,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 9 months (August-April) of the 1960-61 season. This figure was 2 percent more than the 259,000 bales used in the corresponding months of last season.

Consumption of cotton in April amounted to 29,000 bales--down 6 percent from the 31,000 used in March, but 3 percent above the 28,000 in April 1960.

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS DROP;
COCONUT OIL SHIPMENTS RISE

Philippine recorded copra exports in April totaled 35,500 long tons--down 31 percent from the 51,225 in April 1960. Coconut oil shipments amounted to 4,926 tons in April, compared with 1,269 in April 1960.

Publication of monthly tables showing exports by destination will be resumed in Foreign Crops and Markets when the extent of unrecorded shipments to the United States and Europe has been determined and more accurate monthly data can be issued.

ITALY'S WHEAT CROP AGAIN
BELOW DOMESTIC NEEDS

Tentative forecasts by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture indicate that Italy's 1961 wheat crop will not be over 260 million bushels and imports of about 75 million will probably be required during 1961-62.

Although a crop of this size would be slightly larger than the 1960 harvest of 250 million bushels, it would be well below average. Imports during 1960-61 are expected to total 85 million bushels, with 44 million purchased from the United States.

Growing conditions for wheat were generally good in Italy, following the extremely wet fall and early winter. Lack of rain has caused concern in some regions, but little damage to grain crops has been reported to date. The weather was clear during spring planting.

AUSTRALIA FACES WHEAT
EXPORT PROBLEM

Australia has a current exportable wheat surplus of about 226 million bushels.

An estimated record harvest of 270 million bushels was produced in 1960-61. Of this amount, 250 million were sold by growers to the Wheat Board. Carryover stocks totaled 61 million on December 1, 1960.

As a result, supplies available for domestic nonfarm use, export, and end-of-year carryover total 311 million bushels.

Deducting 55 million bushels for domestic nonfarm consumption and assuming a December 1, 1961, desired carryover of 30 million bushels,

approximately 226 million bushels are left for export. Australia's 1959-60 (December November) wheat exports totaled only about 124 million bushels.

By April 1, 67.5 million bushels had been exported and another 60 million had been sold abroad and were awaiting shipment. These quantities included 40 million bushels for Communist China and 14 million for Italy. Sales to Communist China were on a long-term credit basis.

Australian farmers are required to sell all of their commercially available supplies of wheat to the Wheat Board, a government organization. They are guaranteed a minimum price equal to the calculated current national average cost of production. For 1960-61, this price is equivalent to $1.69 per bushel for fair, average-quality wheat, bulk basis, f.o.r. ocean ports.

This, however, applies only to wheat destined for domestic consumption and to a maximum of 100 million bushels of exports. For the balance of their wheat sales, the farmers receive returns based on the export price obtained less freight and handling charges.

The Board resells wheat for domestic consumption at a fixed price and for export at the best prices available, subject to the terms of the International Wheat Agreement. Owing to the lower ocean freight rates from Western Australia to the principal world wheat markets, the growers of that state receive an additional 2.8 cents per bushel for wheat grown in that state and exported.

Australian government officials anticipate that continued domestic production at the 1960-61 level will aggravate that country's wheat export surplus problem.

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